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Gradually the sexual method is introduced side by side with the asexual, and as a modification of it. Later, the sexual method alternates regularly with the asexual in distinct generations; and in the Bryophytes about half way up the plant kingdom, the sexual becomes the dominant generation. In all the higher plants including the Pteridophytes, there is a reduction of the sexual stage amounting to a suppression of almost every thing except the sex cells themselves, and the subordination of the gametophyte and its dependence on the asexual sporophyte. In the animals on the contrary the asexual methods disappear and the sexual reproduction stands alone in the higher forms.

The diversity of sex first shows itself in the sex cells,—ova and antherozoids. Next the organs that produce these different cells differentiate. Finally we find the plants that bear the different sex organs come to differ. The influence of the sex function does not stop, however, with the gametophyte. In the higher plants, notwithstanding the fact that the gametophytes become much reduced, the dimorphism related to sex works back into the sporophyte structures. The spores destined to produce the two types of gametophytes become differentiated; the microsporangium and microsporophyll differ from the megasporangium and the megasporophyll. And in dioecious plants the sporophyte that finally gives rise to the male issue may differ from that which gives rise to the female.

The amateur worker with the microscope will find that this little book will make more full of meaning his studies of the lower plants.

The Evolution of Sex in Plants, by Professor John M. Coulter. University of Chicago Press, 1914. Illustrated; 140 pages. Price \$1.00 net.

PSYCHOBIOLOGY

The structural biology foundational to psychology is presented by Knight Dunlap of Johns Hopkins University in a small volume recently issued. The purpose of the book is to emphasize, for the psychological student who has not had a thoro course in morphology, the details of histology and gross anatomy which are of greatest

psychological significance. This is conceived by the author to include not merely the customary treatment of the nervous system and the sensory epithelia, but of the muscles and glands and the relation of the nerves to these. The chapter headings are:—1, The Cell; 2, The Adult Tissues of the Human Body; 3, Muscular Tissue; 4, Nervous Tissue; 5, The Afferent and Efferent Neurons; 6, The Gross Relations of the Nerves, Spinal Cord, Brain, and other Ganglia; 7, The Visceral or Splanchnic Division of the Nervous System; 8, Glands; 9, The Functional Interrelation of Receptors, Neurons, and Effectors.

This treatment of the subject will be helpful not alone to the psychologist. The biologist will find it a distinctly valuable reappraisal of the psycho-physiological values of the well known structures. The work is well done. The illustrations are well selected. If there were no other reason these would make the book a valuable handbook to the general biologist and student with the microscope. The concluding chapter is a peculiarly clear and straightforward statement of the relations of the three main portions of the human neuro-mechanism, and the general conditions of its proper activity.

An Outline of Psychobiology. By Knight Dunlap. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1914. Illustrated; Royal octavo, 121 pages. Price \$1.25.

BIOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

This is the title of the William Brewster Clark Memorial Lectures of Amherst College for 1914. They were delivered by Professor G. H. Parker. There are four lectures in the series bearing the following titles: I, The Nervous System; II, Hormones; III, Reproduction; IV, Evolution. Professor Parker has handled these interesting themes in his usual exact and lucid manner. Each of these lectures has a double value: in the first place, each assembles and summarizes the great underlying discoveries in its field in somewhat the same spirit which this journal has sought to show in its summaries of progress, altho in a more popular way; secondly, the lecturer endeavors, in the spirit of the Brewster Foundation, to apply our knowledge in these fields to the problems of man's indi-